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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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WORKERS HIT POOR QUALITY PAINTS; ANNOUNCE DEATH OF 2 CHEMISTS

CHEMICAL BASE SUPPLIES OFFECTIVE PAINTS - Moscow Izvestiya, 29 Jul 50

Workers in the paint thops of the Moscow Electromedical Apparatus Plant frequently complain of the poor quality of their paints and lacquers. The situation is abnormal. For example, DM white enamel after painting takes on a yellowish, blue, or gray tone. It must be gone over constantly, or else the objects have to be completely repainted. This process is a waste of manpower, materials, and money

The paints and lacquers which come from the Reutev Base of Glavkhimsbyt (Main Administration of Chemical Sales) are particularly bad. The Ministry of the Chemical Industry should make its plants improve the quality of their production. - A. Shamanskiy, chief, Paint Shop, Moscow Electromedical Apparatus Plant.

MOSCOW LENINGRAD CHEMICAL PLANTS COMPETE -- Moskovskaya Pravda, 8 Aug 50

The Moscow Dorogomilevskiy Chemical Plant imeni M. V. Frunze has appealed to the Leningrad Ckhtinskiy Chemical Combine to join it in socialistic competition. At a meeting of the factory committee, attended by Stakhanovites, engineers, technicians, and representatives from Leningrad, the Moscow workers discussed their obligations with their Leningrad competitors, and an agreement was signed.

Both enterprises pledged to complete the annual plan early, to develop a number of new dyes and chemicals, and to put out several million rubles worth of above-plan production.

It was also decided to exchange technical and production experiences, and to initiate competition between shops, shifts, and individual workers, by trade.

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KHLOPIN, RADIOACTIVITY SPECIALIST, DIES . Moscow Tavestiya, 13 Jul 50

On 10 July Vitaliy Grigor yevich Khlopia, one of the most outstanding chemists in the country, died at the age of 61.

A student of two prominent Russian scientists, Prof L. A. Chugayev and Academician V. I Vernadskiy, Khlopin established an independent scientific school of an original type, and made creative achievements in the field of inorganic and physical chemistry. With Vernadskiy, he laid the foundations for the science and technique of radium in the country. In 1920 - 1921, he was commissioned by Lenin as head of the committee on the organization of the production of radium in the USSR. In 1939 he became an active member of the Academy of Sciences USSR.

Khlopin did outstanding research in inorganic, physical, and analytical chemistry, and made great contributions in the geochemistry of radioactive elements and inert gases. He was the first in the USSR to work on the determination of geological formation of strata by the products of radioactive disintegration. He contributed to the utilization of radioactive elements in medicine and analytical chemistry, as well as in the production of luminous compounds. Besides monographs, about 180 of his scientific works have been published.

Khlopin constantly worked on problems affecting the national economy. During the war he was chief of the Division of Chemical Sciences, Academy of Sciences USSR, where ne participated actively in strengthening the defense capacities of the country. He did much teaching and organizing along scientific lines throughout his life.

He directed a number of important sections in the Academy of Sciences USSR and other institutions. He was a deputy of the Leningrad Soviet of Workers' Deputies, and edited a number of scientific journals. He held the title of Hero of Socialis Labor, received the Order of Lenin twice, and won three Stalin prizes.—Obituary released by Academy of Sciences USSR, Ministry of Higher Education USSR, and Ministry of the Chemical Industry USSR.

ANNOUNCE DEATH OF LEADING PETROLEUM CHEMIST ... Moscow Tavestiya, 6 Aug 50

Sergey Semenovich Nametkin, Soviet scientist and Academician, and director of the Petroleum Institute of the Academy of Sciences USSR, died on 4 August. He was one of the most outstanding chemists of our time.

. Nametkin did research in organic chemistry, particularly the chemistry of petroleum. He trained and directed many chemists and petroleum specialists and published more than 250 works on organic chemistry and petroleum chemistry.

The scope of his scientific activity was broad. He worked on the composition of petroleum, the synthesis of hydrocarbons, and the chemistry of terpenes and camphor. He did original experimental research, and contributed much to the use of terpene chemistry in the technology of perfumes. His monograph on petroleum chemistry, repeatedly reissued, is a reference book for all petroleum chemists and technologists.

- 2 -

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Nametkin held various posts at Moscow State University, including the positions of professor and director of the Chair of Organic Chemistry. He also held appointments at the Moscow Mining Academy and the State Petroleum Research Institute, where he was in charge of chemical laboratories. This institute eventually developed into the Petroleum Institute of the Academy of Sciences USSR, which Nametkin directed.

He was for many years chairman of the Moscow division of the All-Union Chemical Society imeni Mendeleyev. He was awarded the Order of Lenin and other high honors. - Obituary released by Academy of Sciences USSR, Ministry of Higher Education USSR, Ministry of the Petroleum Industry USSR, Ministry of the Chemical Industry USSR, Moscow State University imeni M. B. Lomonosov, Petroleum Institute of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Institute of Combustible Minerals of the Academy of Sciences USSR, All-Union Chemical Society imeni D. I. Mendeleyev.

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- 3 -

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